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Help find the last of the Ash

A lot of ash trees were planted in urban areas, but insect and disease decimated their numbers. They are identified by their opposite branching pattern, two branches coming off the main stem directly across from each other, and compound leaves.

Black ash, *Fraxinus nigra*, shown top left, has compound leaves with 7-11 leaflets and irregularly grooved bark.

Green ash, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, shown middle left, has compound leaves with 5-9 leaflets that turn yellow in the fall and is the most widespread native ash in the United States.

White ash, *Fraxinus americana*, shown bottom left, has compound leaves with 5-9 leaflets that turn purplish in the fall. Its bark is rough with diamond-shaped ridges

Help Budburst find these important Chicagoland native plants!

Banish Burning bush

Help Budburst find this invasive so that it can be better controlled!

Burning bush, *Eunymus alatus*, shown bottom right, has corky wings on its branches (top right), making it different from otherwise similar shrubs. Its oval, opposite leaves turn bright red in the fall. Forming sizable groupings in woodlands, it displaces other plants making it invasive.

More information about the EcoFlora project can be found at budburst.org/projects/chicago-ecoflora-project



Photo by John Hilty, Illinois Wildflowers



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